

SPORTS



Italians celebrate after beating West Germany 3-1. ● West German Ulrich Stielke (right) tackling Italian Gabriele Orsini in the final game of the world cup championship.

ITALY-MODEL FOOTBALL TEAM * EUROPEANS MAKE GRAND SLAM

Italy has triumphed in the XIIIth world football cup championship in Spain, providing an example of what modern football should be like.

The Italian team was extremely reliable and confident in their defence and very aggressive on the attack, where brilliant striker Paolo Rossi displayed a special flair for detecting scoring opportunities. He appeared to be the best marksman, scoring six times. News-men voted him the best player of the championship, and he got the "Golden Ball", as well as the "Golden Boot" award for top striker.

Each Italian player is very skillful and physically strong, and coach Enzo Bearzot takes the credit for blending these two sides into a single ensemble, which streaked through the book without once looking back.

As it is, there were many who doubted Enzo Bearzot's skill, mainly because Italy made only fourth place in the 1978 world championship in Argentina, with similar results in the European championship. Still, Bearzot had implicit faith in his players and play formulas, making practically no changes in the original line-up in the face of enormous criticism.

Under Bearzot the Italians assimilated the best of European and Latin American football while sticking to their original style.

Computer forecasts largely ignored Italy in picking top-favoured teams, among them Argentina, Brazil and West Germany. Still, the Italians were unbeaten by the experts, successively beat the above opponents 2-1, 3-2 and 3-1, and later defeated the interesting Polish team 2-0 to make the final.

West Germany and Poland placed second and third, ahead of France; the Latin Americans were left out in the cold.

Nonetheless, Brazil played their inimitable game, and there were good performances from Britain, Spain and Belgium; what all these teams lacked was the unity of assets characteristic of the winners, who captured their third world title.

Colombia is to host the 1988 world championships, while no place has yet been selected for the 1990 spectacle. According to George Schwartz, chairman of the Canada for 1990 Championship Committee, a selection of his country would give an enormous boost to the game in North America. He further claimed that Canada already has nine stadiums, seating between 22,500 and 70,000 spectators, and that there are plans to build another stadium for 30,000.

We see no special problems in holding a championship for 24 teams, Schwartz told news-men.

JOAO HAVELANGE TO KEEP HIS POST

At a meeting of the FIFA in Madrid it was decided that hard-driving Brazilian Joao Havelange, 68, will stay on as president. He was originally elected back in 1974 and has already served two terms.

His proposal to expand the number of participants in the finals from 16 to 24 has proved worthwhile and made a noticeable contribution to the progress of the world's No. 1 game. Significantly, all world schools of football were represented at the championship.

A DUEL THAT NEVER CAME TO PASS

Everyone expected Opel and Audi to clash again in the seventh stage of the world motor rally championship in New Zealand, with championship leader West German Walter Rohrl representing Opel and Michele Moltoni, of France, and Hannu Mikkola, of Finland competing under the Audi flag.

Rohrl had the following comment after the race: I hoped only for third place, believing two Audis, not two Toyotas, would place ahead of me.

He did finish third—but behind the seasoned Swedish teams Boon Wallegrind and Hans Thorsellius, and Pet Eklund and Ragnar Spillik, who drove two-litre Toyota Celicas, while both Audis dropped out due to malfunction. Datsun driver Kenan Shekhar Mehta, third best all-rounder after six stages, met with the same fate.

Wolter Rohrl has now consolidated his lead at 84 points, and believes he will not have to go flat out in the next stage, scheduled for August in Brazil, to maintain it: He is now 32 points ahead of second-ranked Nichola Moulton.

Vladimir DANILCHV, Moskor of Sport



Viktor Pogonovsky of the Ukrainian Kolos won the national shot-jump-off title, clearing obstacles as high as 1.80m, riding Progress. Photo by Sergei Prokhorov

SAILING

Andrei Nikandrov, 20, from the Leningrad navy sports club, won the "Finn" class in the European junior championship at Malmö, Sweden. First-time Vladimir Gurov from the same club came in second and the young Finn Timmo Jungel was third. Altogether 14 countries took part in the event.

TOUR ENDS

The USSR women's volleyball squad had to struggle to beat a visiting Japanese team in the closing match of a five-game series. Japan earlier scored three wins and suffered one defeat.

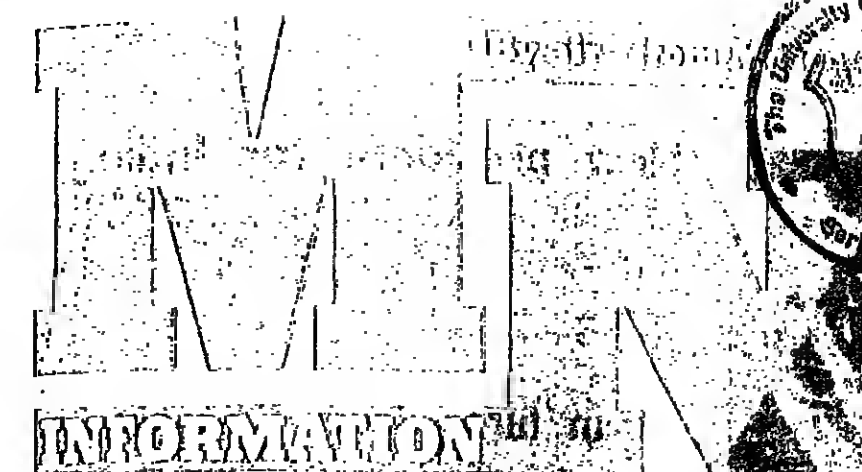
New European mark

Fernando Mamedes of Portugal, competing in an international athletic meet in Paris, clocked 27 min 22.95 sec, a new European record for this 10,000 m.

Baltic Regatta on

Alexander Shipilov from Minsk in the "Flying Dutchman" confidently won the men's opening race at the International Baltic Sailing Regatta, now on in Tallinn Bay.

Nearly 400 competitors from ten countries have entered the annual competition.



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PEACE MARCH-82

Helsinki. Peace March-82, which set out on July 13 from Stockholm and in which over 300 representatives of the peace-loving forces of the countries of Northern Europe and the USSR are taking part, has reached Helsinki.

The march is sponsored by activists of the "Women for Peace" movement in northern countries, who also launched Peace March-81, which crossed Western Europe all the way from Copenhagen to Paris.

Prior to the march a mass meeting was held at Stockholm's Helsingforska, urging an end to the nuclear arms race now threatening mankind and renewed action by peace-loving forces to secure peace on this planet. The Stockholm city authorities gave a reception to the marchers, and the city mayor, Ruler Palmé, stressed that the current march marks a new milestone in the cooperation of peace-loving forces in Northern Europe and of several other European countries in the drive for peace.

From Stockholm the marchers set out for the Finnish town of Turku, then on to Korlaa, a small town, which met them.

(Continued on page 2)

FRANCE HELPS NICARAGUA

Paris. France, has agreed to grant Nicaragua 100 million francs for economic development. Agreement on this issue was reached during talks between the French President F. Mitterrand and D. Ortega, Coordinator of the Steering Council of the Nicaraguan government.

In an interview to the French "Le Monde" newspaper, D. Ortega thanked the French people and their government for supporting the Nicaraguan revolution.

INTERNATIONAL MILK GATHERING

The 21st Milk Congress has ended in Moscow, sponsored by the International Dairy Federation.

This is the first time that the Soviet Union has hosted such a congress. About 2,500 specialists and experts from more than 50 countries took part, as well as representatives of a number of international organizations.

The various sections of the congress heard papers on problems of cattle breeding and feeding, on the complex technology for the processing of milk, on the economics of the milk industry as well as on the protection of the environment and on dairy production, etc.

Other items under discussion included ways of improving the quality of milk and of introducing the latest technology to the industry.

New look of Russian villages

The fifth session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has ended. It discussed the construction of housing and of cultural establishments and catering facilities in the republic's agricultural areas. It was noted that about 6 million of Russia's farmers had improved their housing conditions during the tenth five-year plan period alone (1970-81). Modern houses are now being built in the country, the overwhelming majority of them having the necessary farming facilities attached.

Large-scale construction programmes have been approved for the next five and ten years.

Houses will be built with a total floor space of about 70 million square metres; schools for 500,000 pupils, as well as clubs, houses of culture and about 100,000 kilometres of road.

Over the next five years figures for these items are due to go up by 15 to 18 per cent.

The Soviet state recently passed a number of important nature protection laws affecting land, water, forests and the bowels of the earth.

The session discussed and approved two laws for the RSFSR — on the protection of the atmosphere and on the protection and use of fauna.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

GEORGI ARBATOV: AMERICAN POLICY DETACHED FROM REALITY

Towards the beginning of his presidency R. Reagan called upon his fellow countrymen not to be afraid of "horrible dreams", writes Academician Georgi Arbatov, Director of the Institute of US and Canadian Studies at the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad. How the millions of ordinary Americans, preoccupied with economic woes and the increased nuclear threat responded to this advice is hard to say. But it is certainly true that American foreign policy has been living in a dreamland over the past eighteen months, detached both from reality and the genuine interests of Americans as well as from the economic, political and spiritual potential of the USA.

Having given a detailed and comprehensive analysis of the present American administration's internal and external policy, Academician Arbatov goes on as follows:

American policy will be good to the extent that it is not allowed to be based as secure (not only for the US but for America itself and for the allies) on it is not allowed to be dangerous. These "not-allowing" factors consist of economic and political realities, of the policy of other countries, of the common sense of the Americans, and of the striving of peoples for self-preservation. I hope such factors will be sufficient for the ongoing political process to compensate its realistic beginnings to turn American policy back to an understanding not only of existing contradictions but also of the vitally important interests we hold in common. Interests of peace and of survival requiring not only talks, but also agreement and a general improvement in relations between our two countries. And if this does not happen? I would like to console myself with visualizing a time when one could say: history did not begin with this administration and neither did it end with it.



The USA has been swept by protests against the arms race and against policies conducive to mounting world tension. The photo shows an anti-war demo in New York.

THE AGE DEMANDS STRONGER COOPERATION

The Soviet people as well as the progressive world public express their firm solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples who courageously fight the savage Israeli aggression backed by American imperialism. Such were the sentiments expressed at a Picnicium meeting of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

(Continued on page 2)

The general tendencies of the international economy at the present time demand stronger international cooperation in various fields, not a weakening in cooperation. This is also well understood by many countries in the West which speak out against the policy of sanctions pursued by the American administration.

This spoke Academician N.

(Continued on page 2)

TO MY FRENCH FRIENDS



Shirley, August 1982



Wine-maker.



Paris, Le Soleil, Rain.



Mostapress.

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Round the Soviet Union

● THE CHANCE TO SPEND AN EXCITING HOLIDAY HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN OF FISHERMEN AND INDUSTRIAL AND OFFICE WORKERS from the Delmoreprodsk fishing enterprise. The Pioners Camp Neptune has been opened in the picturesque Amir Bey, a sanatorium-type camp has been modernized, and the number of lawn clubs and athletic-health camps have been improved. Many children will go on excursions to visit various lakes, and revolutionary and historical sites in the Far East on a special tourist train.

● THE FIRST EXPOSITION OF MODERN UZBEK LACQUERED MINIATURES HAS OPENED IN THE TASHKENT STATE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS. This is the collective effort of Uzbek artists who were assisted by Russian masters in reviving the ancient art and introducing new traditions into it. The exhibition features lacquered boxes, plates, bookcovers and wall plaques with traditional Uzbek ornamentation.

● A THOROUGHFARE IN A NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA OF BAKU HAS BEEN NAMED AFTER MAPLES. This is a more sign of the friendship that links the largest southern Italian city and the capital of Soviet Azerbaijan.

● THE NAVIGATION FLAG HAS BEEN HOISTED ON "RIVER-SEA" SHIPS SERVING THE NORTHERN ROUTES. The first voyage to the far-off villages of the Okhotsk Sea coast was that of the dry-cargo ship "Morskoy-14", carrying foodstuffs. Other transports are still finishing their loading. During the short northern navigation period the ships will bring tens of thousands of tonnes of cargo to reindeer farmers, geologists and fishermen on the Arctic Ocean coast.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

A GEOTHERMAL STATION ON KAMCHATKA

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes about the use of geothermal energy on Kamchatka, in the Far East.

Houses are heated by thermal waters in a number of Kamchatkan villages (Esso, Nachik, and others). They supply heat to fishhouses complex which provides vegetables for the entire region. The first geothermal power station in this country has been built at the peninsula of Paratfel dzhosits. Its operation proved the high economic feasibility of using natural energy; the cost of electric power is three to five times lower than with Kamchatka's diesel stations. The geothermal station is also highly reliable. Add to this its relatively simple design, its low operational cost, due to absence of fuel, and its ability to work continuously—and you can see the obvious advantages of such stations and their potential.

Working from the results of survey, prospecting studies and experimental observations, the Far Eastern economists made a reevaluation of available geothermal resources; the paper chimneys, 148 of them of various powers were distinguished, some of them suitable for geothermal power stations (the Paratfel, Mirtov, Paratfel and other districts). Scientists have established that the potential resources of this natural energy source will suffice for power stations with a total output of 900 megawatts, while their use would save more than 25 million tonnes of fuel annually.

THIS COUNTRY'S FISHING FLEET

The construction of fishing boats is discussed by M. Yegorov, Minister of the Boat-Building Industry in ECONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA.

In the eleven-year plan period alone a large

number of new fishing boats designed for various purposes are to be launched.

They include large-size refrigerator trawlers, mainly intended for fishing in the far-off regions of the World Ocean, as well as for processing the catch.

Sailing and floating trawlers are being built for the Barents Sea and the Sea of Norway. They will produce fresh and salted fish, canned liver and semi-canned fish oil.

Over recent years the country's fleet has been getting to grips with the tuna industry. Two types of specialized vessels have been ordered for this purpose. Work has begun on designing vessels for squid and krill fishing.

The Soviet fishing fleet will be provided with additional refrigerated vessels including the about 11,000-tonne-dread-nought "Beringov Protiv" type of a new design.

Increasing emphasis is being put on a new type of boat designed to service fishing vessels over wide areas of the ocean. A new type of base ship is planned for 1984.

LIFE IS LOOKING UP IN THE COUNTRY

A major problem facing Soviet agriculture in the immediate future will be that of manpower: the average annual number of able-bodied young workers to join the national economy is expected to fall.

Young people leave farms in the first place because they are dissatisfied with conditions there. This is why a new social structure for the country has now become a top priority, writes IZVESTIA.

Flowing of improved design, mainly of one-family type, with auxiliary farm premises attached, is already being built on a large scale.

For instance, not far from Moscow a new village with houses made out of wooden panels, was put up in an incredibly short period. Here, construction methods

wrongly forgotten object has to be returned to life. More than 2,000 restorers are at present at work in the Soviet Union. They have contributed in no small way towards the restoration of the old Russian sections of the Tretyakov Gallery.



In Moscow, and the Russian Museum in Leningrad, New exhibitions have been mounted at museums in Suzdal, Pskov, Volgograd, Novgorod and at other historical and cultural centres.

Tens of thousands of works of fine and applied art have been rescued from decay. They include paintings by leading European and Russian artists, as well as works by the Russian masters — Tolstoy, the Greek, Andrei Rublev and Diogenes; wall-paintings from ancient tombs, frescoes from old Central Asian towns and pre-historic drawings on rock.

In the photo: "The Shepherdess" by Yefim Cheluykov, a Russian artist, who lived all his life in the country and died in 1981. It is being restored by Yefim Malyagina at the museum at Kostroma on the Volga.

A fragment from Yefim Cheluykov's "City of Universal Well-being". The artist was influenced by motifs of folk art and by fairy tales combining both fantasy and the reality of Russian life.

News from the final power project on the Volga

The first 1,000 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy have been produced at the Chiboksky hydropower station (HPS). The station currently operates two power units, while another three units are to go into operation before the end of the year.

The Chiboksky HPS is the last project in a chain that was started on the Volga during the 1930s. When the station reaches its capacity it will produce 130 million kilowatt-hours a year and its reservoir will considerably improve navigation along the Volga. A motor road and a railway will be built along the crest of the dam.

A computer on the job...

The well-known Russian saying recommends that an object should be measured seven times before setting to work with it. But once this job is entrusted to electronic equipment much effort is saved. As a result of using a computer, the Scandinavian leader, Riga, Latvia, saves both labor and time.

It can swiftly choose its optimum variant from among two hundred layouts. The computer deals with valuable labor savings here can be quite tangible. The first results of computerized cutting-out have shown many more mistakes than in this way. And, consequently, stores have reduced increased stocks of raw materials, notebooks and technical marks which are so popular with the numerous visitors to Riga. For all this we have to thank the computer.

WHEN THE HEART IS WIDE OPEN TO BEAUTY

Vladimir Amilinsky writes in PRAVDA on the need to raise people's sensitivity to beauty.

Today, there is still a slightly condescending attitude towards the humanities, which was even more pronounced in the early 60s, when a contemporary young man, it seems like, felt that he was being looked upon as a "bourgeois" by the authorities. The unfortunate, so-called educated people, having only the slightest knowledge of literature, become not physically but aesthetically and ethically handicapped human beings. Aesthetic deficiency, Amilinsky points out, is not a trivial matter. It is a serious defect, a lack of spiritual richness, a lack of the ability to feel and evaluate beauty. The ability to feel and evaluate beauty, Amilinsky concludes, is not just a gift but the key to the attainment of goodness. Man's behaviour ultimately rests on his conception of himself, the beautiful and the good, and evil.

Places to visit

DUSHANBE



The Tajik Opera and Ballet Theatre in Dushanbe.

Dushanbe, the Tajik capital with a population of some 500,000, is the youngest of all republican capitals, receiving that status as recently as 1925. Before the establishment of Soviet power its territory was shared by three villages, the biggest of them called Dushanbe, meaning Monday, as a mark because of the bazaar held there on that day.

In the north-east of Dushanbe towers the massive Gissar ridge, creating a microclimate there, with summer breezes continually bringing cooler air to the city. There is a vastness also from the numerous fountains, irrigation canals and a large man-made lake. The city has wide streets, bordered with white acacia trees, maples and poplars, forming alley-ways and tunnels of a sort that provide welcome shade.

Visitors are invariably drawn to the tea-houses, a meeting place for many city residents, where they are treated to plum, mainly, legumens and the inevitable renowned green tea.

Though quite young, the city is a significant industrial, scientific and cultural centre.



Newlyweds.

MOVING A VILLAGE

An old fishing village has been moved from the shore of the White Sea to a wooden architectural museum near Arhangelsk in the USSR's European North.

Fishermen's boats have been moved to wooden houses, blackened by the wind. These small sea-sailed crafts were witnesses to the fearless voyages to the far-off islands of the North. The exhibits include old nets, used in the last century, and various household objects. In arranging the exposition the museum was helped by the Arhangelsk Union of Fishermen and collective farmers. Old wooden structures and boats were brought here over several years by boat and helicopter, by train, and by truck. The volunteer council of the village acted as the main consulting body.

FOLK ART IN THE AMUR AREA

Boats decorated with ethnic designs, original kumalas, beautiful souvenirs made out of fur and from willow twigs—these are but some of the items now being made at a new workshop in the Nana village of Dada.

There are about 30 such establishments producing souvenirs in the village of the Amur area. Special schools have been set up to teach the inhabitants of these villages the secrets of folk art.

More than 250 different articles including light fur footwear as well as fur hats, mittens, bags for hunters and various ornaments are produced at the workshops. Fur, reindeer skin, beads, precious stones, and rare woods are among the materials used. The items are produced for sale to tourists and for export to the Far East and Siberia.

Science and technology

VITAMINS FOR MINKS

These minks are easily distinguished from their relatives by their size and their thick, elastic fur. This is the result of treatments with cressene, a biologically active drug created by the Irkutsk Institute of Organic Chemistry at the Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Cressene is now being tested on chickens and stock larvae. Scientists believe that it can be effectively used in plant growing too.

THE POWER OF 'LIVE WATER'

Costly chemical fertilizers which are not always harmless to man, and which are used in planting fruit and vegetable gardens, can be quite successfully replaced by plain water from which all dissolved gases have been removed. This conclusion was reached by Kazakh researchers, in studying the properties of melted snow.

When young plants are watered with it, they ripen faster. This mysterious property was previously explained by the special structure of the water which forms when it is melted snow. Numerous experiments have shown, however, that the reason lies in the fact that the water contains less dissolved gas.

This water can be obtained not only through freezing; other methods of gas removal produce a similar effect, boiling the most promising among them. When last tested in conditions excluding access to atmospheric air, this water helped the trees into hills, on the highest of which an observation was made.

Other hills are now being used by deltaplanes and will be taken over by skiers during the winter.

SUMMER VACATIONS FOR CHILDREN OF GEORGIAN FARMERS

The picturesque area near the village of Ule, in the Adigen District of Georgia, has become a place of recreation for country children. A Pioneer Camp has been built here by the local collective farm.

The camp cost less than 100,000 rubles. With an annual income of 1.5 million rubles, the farm

Industrial scale. Caa is removed by serial installations for milk pasteurization. The water is taken to the field in all-steel tanks. When stored properly the stimulating power of the water is preserved for five to seven days.

EARTHQUAKE-PREDICTING LASER

The Turkmenian capital of Ashkhabad, known as a very quake-prone area, has acquired a seismic laser system for monitoring the oscillations of the Earth's surface. It is capable of recording the slightest movements of the Earth's crust, which proceed at a rate of 100 microns per second. The establishment of this laser monitoring system is a joint venture of scientists at the Institute of Earth Physics and the Geology Administration of Turkmenistan.

In Ashkhabad's seismically active zone, famous for the destructive earthquake of 1941 a ramified network of quake-monitoring stations has been completed. As well as hydrochemical laboratories enabling experts to predict earth tremors by the changes in the content of gas and organic compounds in soil surface water, the earthquake of September 7, 1978, for instance, was predicted with excellent precision using the new system.

GRASS GROWS ON WASTE PILES

Waste piles covered with green but have become the picturesque feature of the Ashkhabad mining town of Lohi-lahave.

Local residents joined forces with workers at the Eastern Agricultural Academy to turn the piles into hills, on the highest of which an observation was made.

Other hills are now being used by deltaplanes and will be taken over by skiers during the winter.

WITH BAKU DIPLOMAS

The Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry, one of the country's oldest institutes of higher learning, is noted for training oil experts, both Soviet and foreign. The institute provides education for over a thousand students from European, Asian,

African and Latin American countries. The most popular subjects with foreign students are oil and gas refining, drilling and maintenance of oil and gas wells. Every summer dozens of oil graduates leave Baku for their home countries.

VIEWPOINT

BAM: A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

Konstantin MOKHORTOV, chief of Gubansky construction office, Deputy Minister of Transport Construction of the USSR.

When they started the construction of the Balkal-Amur Railway (BAM) due to run from the centre of Eastern Siberia to the Pacific coast, the Soviet specialists working on the project had three large tasks in view: the improvement of transport communications in the country's eastern regions, and the creation of a new industrial belt there and of a large export base.

The construction of the railway is in full swing, and it has recently started paying back some of the money that was spent on its construction by the state. By the beginning of June, 1982, BAM constructors had built 2,300 kilometres of track having commissioned 470 kilometres for permanent operation and more than 1,000 kilometres for temporary operation. Hundreds of kilometres are now open to regular traffic. Last year the railway became the country's thirty-second in operation. It carried almost twenty million tonnes of cargo. Passenger traffic is growing fast with the Tundra section of the line alone having carried more than half a million passengers over our year.

BAM has two hundred stations and shunting as well as 1,415 structures including 130 large bridges spanning the powerful rivers of the Amur, Lena, and Zeya. The track is being built under difficult conditions: permafrost, high seismic activity and severe frosts are characteristic of the area (as many as three thousand tremors a year, for instance, are registered in the area of the 15-kilometre-long Northern Minsk tunnel).

BAM doesn't only mean a railway in the tundra. It also means new towns and villages and power transmission lines. Several production complexes are being set up in the BAM area, each of which will specialize in a particular branch of industry: coal-mining, steel, timber processing, engineering and the like. One can form an idea of the size of the new industrial zone from the fact that three to four times more money will be spent on it than on the railway project as such, while the entire programme is calculated over a long period of time.

Almost one and a half million people will be living in the BAM zone in the near future. In order to cope with leading this mass of people a BAM agricultural belt has been laid out, incorporating over 600,000 hectares of land.

The cost of the infrastructure of Siberia's new economic belt surpasses the cost of the railway construction as such. About 40,000 rubles per person is spent in order to provide the builders (the majority of whom are young people under thirty) with housing and shopping facilities, with kindergartens and schools (more than 40,000 babies have been born in the project) and with hospitals and kindergartens.

The BAM project is a great achievement. It is a testament to the strength of the Soviet Union and to the ability of its people to overcome the most difficult challenges. The BAM is not just a railway; it is a symbol of the Soviet Union's commitment to progress and development.



A group of institute students from the Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry.

